

A FEVER HOSPITAL

To be Built at Havana for Isolating Yellow Fever.

THE CITY'S DIRTY CONDITION.

It will be necessary to tear open the streets and lay drainage pipes and sewers—Industry and Commerce Continue at Standstill—The Sugar and Tobacco Crops are Unsound—Condition of Cubans not so Desperate or Black as Painted. Lack of Transportation Facilities will Prevent Meeting of Cuban Assembly on the date Fixed.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Dr. Lane and O'Reilly have made a report to the surgeon general, insisting upon the immediate establishment of an American fever hospital here. The existing hospitals do not isolate yellow fever patients, and the result is that if a person suffering from any other complaint is removed to the hospital he runs the risk of contracting the fever. This was the case of the stenographer Dalbey, of the American evacuation commission, who is suffering from malarial fever. His next door neighbor is ill with fever of a different character.

Colonel Clous has received a plan of every fortification on the island, each one signed personally by General Blanco. These plans had been requested by our commissioners ever since their arrival, but were not delivered until yesterday. The transportation commission has begun work upon the plans for the extension of the railroad to the camp at Guanabacoa, which will be the first to be got ready. They have asked for bids and laborers are being employed to push the work actively.

Colonel Waring has found Havana dirtier than he anticipated. He says it will be necessary to tear open the streets and lay drainage pipes and sewers. He sees no reason to fear an epidemic as there was no spread of disease when the streets were opened recently to lay water pipes. He is greatly satisfied with the excellence of Havana's water supply. Industry and commerce continue at a standstill.

Many planters and merchants who recently returned here anticipating an early resumption of business are going abroad again to wait until affairs are settled in Cuba, as they do not dare embark in business ventures or risk a cent in the present unsatisfactory and indefinite condition of political affairs on the island. In the meantime the country daily grows poorer. The sugar and tobacco crops are unknown.

That the condition of the Cubans is not so desperate or black as is painted, outside the fact that they are short of rations, is confirmed by Colonel Rowen and Lieutenant Parker, who, after crossing the island five times, covering 190 miles and visiting every insurgent camp in the island, reports that the men in the camps are efficient, well disciplined and offered by men of a high order of intelligence and education. From these men who have struggled and suffered for three long years for their ideal of freedom, resistance, is to be feared to any solution of the problem not having for its basis independence.

The day has passed very quietly in every quarter. It is reported that the Spanish evacuation commissioners have handed the American commissioners a note giving the names and number of Spanish transports now on the way to Cuba. It is understood that there are twenty-seven.

The general health of the various United States commissioners and their respective staffs is excellent. The sprained ankles of Major Allison and Captain Crawford mark the limit of disabilities, save the case of Mr. Dalbey, the stenographer, who is reported much improved.

Colonel Hecker visited General Wade this afternoon and discussed the question of camps for the United States troops.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY

Will be Unable to Meet at Fixed Time. General Cuban Affairs.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—The meeting of the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz is fixed for October 20, but owing to lack of transportation facilities, the members of the assembly will be unable to arrive at Santa Cruz on time and the end of the month probably will have come before the election of a President and cabinet can take place.

El Cubano, a daily paper of Santiago, predicts the election of the following ticket: President, General Maximo Gomez; vice president, Senor Bartolome Maso; secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote. Home secretary, Senor Benjamin Guerra; secretary of justice, Senor Jose A. Lanza; secretary of war, General Calixto Garcia; secretary of public instruction, Senor Enrique Varona.

The local papers are much wrought up over the propositions denying the right of the Americans to grant concessions which Cuba Libre would repudiate.

General Wood has received a letter from Haiti requesting permission by many returning Cuban families to bring with them agricultural implements free of duty. General Wood replied that President McKinley's proclamation permitted this.

The telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Santiago, have been broken and torn down by Cubans for use in blinding hay ricks. General Wood has ordered the arrest of all persons found to be concerned in the affair. Many things have occurred which tend

to show that the Spanish land system of registration is apparently perfect. Judge Advocate Blount has been agreeably surprised at finding in many instances his work simplified.

General Calixto Garcia desires to contradict the statement made by several newspapers that he is receiving pay from the United States government for his assistance in disbanding the Cuban troops. He declares that he is a patriot and is not in need of money.

General Garcia had a long interview with General Wood this morning requesting transportation to Santa Cruz del Sur. He told General Wood it was important for him to go there "in order to frustrate the plot to overthrow the supremacy of those who had fought for Cuba for three years and to put in their places non-combatants and immigrants."

General Wood agreed to provide him with transportation by the Bessie, on her next trip to Manzanillo, which will probably be to-morrow.

General Wood has received orders from Washington to secure information as to such places in the province of Santiago as the Spaniards are evacuating and to send troops thither immediately, as well as to take over the civil government.

Naval Constructor Hobson, who has arrived here from the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, will leave to-morrow for Guantanamo on business connected with the Infanta Maria Teresa, which he expects to get off to the United States before the end of the month. For the last few days he has been engaged in preparing to raise the Cristobal Colon, a work which is practically impossible from the sea, because of the enormous weight of the ship. Operations will, therefore, be conducted from the shore. Mr. Hobson has built a trolley line out to the ship a distance of 150 feet with a suspension bridge; and the compressed air pumps are now in position. On his return from Guantanamo he will push his operations vigorously, as he still feels absolutely certain of raising the hull unharmed.

In Guantanamo bay there are several schooners loaded with coal for the fleet. Demurrage expenses being very heavy, the senior officer, Captain Chester, ordered sheds to be built on shore so that the vessels might unload, thus making a temporary coaling depot. This act has raised a tremendous hubbub among the Cubans and is one reason given by the Cuban general, Perez, for not disbanding his troops. He claims that the Americans have no right to establish a coaling station without the permission of the Cuban government. It is generally believed at Santiago among the Cubans that his promptly to disband was only a scheme to obtain rations for himself and his troops, by pretending to go to work; whereas now he makes several excuses for not disbanding.

Lieut. Col. A. A. Wiley, Lieut.-Governor of Santiago, has returned from a trip to Guantanamo. In his report to General Wood regarding the condition of the civil government there, he says the rotten and cumbersome machinery of the clerical staffs is large enough to keep going a city of ten times the population and size of Guantanamo. In the mayor's office he found ten clerks, a messenger and a janitor, et al., salaries ranging from \$150 a month down to \$40, all clamoring for pay from July 25, claiming that they had been ordered by the American authorities to stay on duty.

The police department there consists of a chief, a lieutenant, a sergeant, a corporal and fourteen men, with salaries of from \$175 a month down to \$45. Lieut. Col. Wiley recommends that the mayor's staff be reduced to one clerk and an office boy, and the police department to one marshal and three assistants.

From 6 o'clock this morning the city was alive with flags, music and processions. The church bells at dawn began to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence, which was postponed from October 10, on account of the rain.

The principal procession left the Plaza de Martes at 8 o'clock for the cemetery, where were unveiled the monuments presented by the Cuban refugees who lived in Jamaica in honor of Marti and Cespedes. The widow of Cespedes was the guest of honor.

The procession marched through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags and flowers. The ceremonies at the cemetery were very impressive.

Repatiating Spanish Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Late last night the following dispatch was received by Secretary Alger from General Brooke, in command of the American forces in Porto Rico:

SAN JUAN, Oct. 15. To Secretary of War, Washington: A Spanish transport sails to-day with 300 men. This is a ship sent from Cuba, loaded with men from there. Another sails to-morrow with General Macias and 1,600 men. Another ship is expected on the 17th. Complete possession will be accomplished on the 18th. (Signed) BROOKE, Chairman.

Insurgents Getting Gay.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—The insurgents at Lagaspi have prevented the American steamer Hermanos from loading or unloading on the ground that there were Spaniards on board. They also refused to allow an officer of the United States cruiser Raleigh to land without permission of General Aguinaldo.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition—A Comfortable Cash Balance.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—A cash balance in bank exceeding \$300,000 now stands to the credit of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. There are fifteen days remaining. All railroads in this territory have made a half cent a mile rate for the last week of the fair. Tomorrow, the 17th, is Odd Fellows' Day. The committee is confident of 25,000 members of the order. Tuesday, the 18th, is German Day, for which extraordinary preparations have been made. German societies from this and neighboring cities will participate. William Rapp, of Chicago, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, is the orator. Tuesday is also devoted to the A. O. U. W. Thousands are coming. With these and other attractions, chief among which is the live stock show, it is certain that the revenue of the remaining fifteen days will more than meet all liabilities, say nothing of the salvage. Should this prove true stockholders will receive 75 cents for every dollar invested, and possibly 90 cents. More than 300,000 people entered the gates Jubilee week. Yesterday the attendance was 55,000. Total attendance, to date, 2,181,292; average attendance last week, nearly 45,000 daily. October weather in Nebraska is delightful.

THE FIRST TROOPS

To Enter San Juan the Forty-Seventh New York.

OBJECTION FEARED AT FIRST

But Spanish Officials Interposed No Obstacles to Their Landing—Old Glory will be Formally Raised in the City To-morrow, when the United States Takes Possession of the Government of Porto Rico—Preparations Being Made for the Accommodation of American Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The following dispatch was received at the war department this evening:

SAN JUAN, P. R., October 15. To Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. The Forty-Seventh New York arrived at San Juan at 6 p. m. yesterday. (Signed) EDDY, Colonel.

It is presumed by the war department officials, inasmuch as nothing is said to the contrary, that the regiment was permitted to land at San Juan. It was feared that objection might be raised by the Spanish officials to the landing of the regiment at San Juan before formal possession was yielded to the American forces on the 18th inst. The Forty-seventh New York has the honor of being the first American organization to enter the capital of Porto Rico.

General Brooke, chairman of the Porto Rican evacuation commission and in command of the American troops on the island, is making arrangements for the accommodation of the American forces to be stationed at San Juan. The barracks formerly occupied by the Spanish soldiers were found to be totally unfit for occupancy by United States troops. General Brooke is having them remodelled, adding officers quarters and otherwise placing them in a habitable condition.

PONCE, P. R., Oct. 16.—The stars and stripes will be formally raised at San Juan on Tuesday.

Brigadier General Fred D. Grant will be given command of the district of San Juan, comprising the jurisdiction of Arecibo, Bayamo and Humacao, with the adjacent islands.

Brigadier General Guy V. Henry will be given command of the other portions of Porto Rico.

LARGEST EXPORT RECORD

In the History of our Foreign Commerce. September's Remarkable Record—Imports Less than any Year Since 1895—Big Big Balance of Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The statement just issued of September exports, by the treasury bureau of statistics, indicates that the calendar year 1898 will show the largest export record of any calendar year in the history of our foreign commerce. No September save the exceptional one of 1897, has ever shown as large exports, and no nine months' period of the calendar year has come within \$100,000,000 of the record made by the nine months ending with September, 1898. The exports of the month were \$90,495,638, while no preceding September except that of 1897 exceeded \$88,000,000, the average September exports of the past fifteen years being less than \$88,000,000.

The average for the nine months of the calendar year since 1884 has been \$80,000,000, thus the September exportations and those of the entire nine months were in each case more than 33 per cent in excess of the average of the corresponding periods during the past fifteen years. The September exportation of breadstuffs, while materially less than those of September of last year, are 33 per cent greater than those of September, 1896, and double those of September, 1895. Provision exports in September were larger than those of September, 1897, and for the quarter exceeded by more than \$20,000,000 the average of the corresponding period during the preceding three years.

Exports of cotton, while materially less in September than in the corresponding months of 1897 and 1896, are for the nine months much greater in value than those of the corresponding nine months of any of the preceding three years, while mineral oils for the nine months exceeded in quantity those of the corresponding period of any other year, but are slightly less in value than in 1896 and 1897 by reason of the reduced prices.

The imports of the year present an equally striking record, the total for the nine months ending with September being less than in the corresponding nine months of any year since 1885, and more than \$100,000,000 below the average of the corresponding period during the past decade, while no September in many years, except those of 1897 and 1893, showed as small importations as the one whose record is just presented.

CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE.

The President Attends the Opening Exercises Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The national peace jubilee of Chicago was to-night inaugurated with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish Rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. The applause for the President was terrific and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character and at times the solemn silence of the vast assemblage was much more eloquent than the wildest applause could be.

The President rested during a great part of the day at the residence of Captain La Fayette McWilliams, his relative, where he is being entertained. He did not attend church in the morning. For a short time in the afternoon he was taken for a drive in company with Mrs. McKinley, Captain McWilliams and Mrs. McWilliams.

All Quiet at Virden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—Col. Young, of the First Illinois cavalry, commanding the troops at Virden, was in Springfield to-day, and reported to Adjutant General Reece that all is quiet there, and that he does not fear any more trouble. Battery B, under Captain Craig, remains at Virden, and Adjutant General Reece says he will not order it away for a few days.

THE MOHEGAN DISASTER.

Many Bodies Recovered From the Wreck. Cause of the Catastrophe Remains the Profoundest Mystery.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Transport Company issued the following statement this evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday evening, off the Lisard, between the Maracaibo and the lowlands:

"Of the passengers eleven have been saved, ten bodies have been recovered and thirty-three are missing. "Of the crew and cattle men thirty-nine have been saved, fourteen bodies have been recovered and forty-one are missing."

Since this statement was issued, nine other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers.

The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries and losses, though none has been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or of the bodies recovered.

The bodies of the following passengers have been recovered: T. W. King, Edna King, Master King, James Blackley, Miss H. M. Cowen, Dr. Falkows, B. Franklin Foster, Mrs. L. M. Luke, George Seymour, Miss L. H. Warren.

The latest advices from Falmouth this evening say that thirty-eight bodies have been identified, mostly the bodies of sailors.

Four are as yet unidentified, including those of two elderly ladies. One appears to be a German. She wore a watch and a wedding ring, both engraved "1871." The other wore a silver brooch, with the letter "D." in pearls. This is probably the body of Mrs. Chas. Duncan.

Tugs have been cruising in the vicinity all day, despite the very rough weather, in the hope of picking up other bodies.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the Mohegan got so far north of her true course, six or seven miles. There was no fog at the time, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering the helm. It has been suggested that her compass was faulty, but daylight hasted long after Eddystone light was passed.

The sailors say the fact that the Lisard light was not visible should have served to give the alarm.

The masts of the Mohegan, which are above water, show that her stern is landward, causing a theory that the navigating officer, on discovering that he was in the bay, suddenly turned seaward. Two engineers who were saved, however, declare that they never slackened speed. Remarkable stories of rescues continue.

Robert Barrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming, unaided, through the roughest water to Cuckoo Point, a distance of two and one-half miles. He climbed up the ragged cliff, where a searching party found him early the next morning, completely exhausted. A. C. L. Smith, of Oregon, a passenger, surrendered to a woman wreckage that was supporting him, and swam ashore, unaided. The woman was saved. Her name is reported as Miss Webb, but no such name appears in the company's list.

The crew, in a chivalrous effort to save the women, made the mistake of undermanning the boats. There were only four sailors in one boat, which capsized as soon as it was launched. Messrs. Smith and Bloomingdale say that Captain Griffiths had appeared sick all day.

Up to midnight fifty-one bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away in coves; and it is expected that more will be washed ashore to-morrow.

Many persons undoubtedly were killed by being dashed on the rough rocks, who would have escaped if cast ashore on an ordinary coast. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled. A good deal of jewelry and money has been found.

As all the navigating officers were lost, it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the causes of the disaster.

All the flags ashore and on the boats in the bay are at half mast.

A Survivor's Story.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 16.—John Hyslop, the New York yachtsman, who was saved, in the course of an interview this afternoon, condemned the double railing around the ship's boats, which, he says, impeded the launching. The masthead light, he says, should have been an oil instead of an electric lamp, as in that event it would not have been extinguished, but would have furnished a beacon to guide the lifeboats. Mr. Williams, the company's manager, says the disaster is utterly inexplicable. The vessel was new, and, he asserts, well founded, while the captain and crew were most reliable.

He says the crews of the company's vessels have constant boat practice; and he is indignant at the insinuations regarding the condition of Captain Griffiths.

MONUMENT DEDICATED.

To the Memory of Soldiers who Fell in the Franco-Prussian War.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The dedication of a monument to the soldiers of France, who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, which took place to-day at Chaumont, capital of the department of Haute-Marne, General Chanolne presiding, furnished an opportunity for a demonstration in favor of the army which many societies seized, marching past the monument shouting, "Vive L'Armee."

The Socialist party met to-day and denounced government interference with the right to strike. A resolution was adopted declaring that "the whole Socialist revolutionary party is united in favor of the republic, and will not permit the military conspiracy to lay its hands upon the liberties of the people." The Socialists announce that they organized a vigilance committee to "frustrate the military conspiracy against the republic."

Something of a Collection.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—More than \$112,000 in pledges and cash were contributed to the Christian and Missionary Alliance at the meetings to-day. At the morning meeting, in the Gospel Tabernacle, \$37,000 was raised. In Carnegie Hall, in the afternoon, the audience contributed \$15,000.

The lowest subscription was fifty cents and the highest \$10,000. The names of the donors were not made public, and will not be.

New York City's Registration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The total registration in Greater New York for the first two days is 305,869 for Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn, the registration is 1,633 larger than on the first two days of last year.

MAJOR SEAMAN'S CASE

War Department will Take no Official Action.

THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

He Says that any Officer or man in the Army may Speak Freely and Unreservedly Concerning his Observations of the war Without the Slightest Fear of Possible Consequences—Means to Keep Absolute Faith with the Investigating Commission and with the Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Secretary Alger was asked to-night if it was the purpose of the war department to take any official action concerning the statements made by Major Seaman, surgeon of the First volunteer engineers.

"Not at all," replied the secretary, "not at all. I want it to be understood distinctly that any officer or man in the army may speak freely and unreservedly concerning his observations of the war without the slightest fear of possible consequences."

While I am secretary of war no man shall be the sufferer for speaking what he believes to be the truth. Above all, the witnesses who appear before the war investigating commission shall be protected to the fullest extent. The commission and the country want the facts, and no obstacle shall be placed in the way of getting them. We are all interested in having the clearest light thrown upon the conduct of the war and the standing or promotion of no enlisted man or commissioned officer shall be affected in the slightest way by any testimony or other assistance he may give the commission. We mean to keep absolute faith with the commission and with the witnesses. I cannot be more explicit than that."

GOING SOUTH.

War Investigating Commission will Probe Matters in Southern Fields.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The war investigating commission left for the south at 4:30 p. m. to-day, going over the Pennsylvania and Atlantic coast line roads. The party comprised twenty-four persons, including the nine commissioners, their recorder and commissary official, other employees and a representative of the Associated Press. It is the expectation of the party to practically live in its train during the absence from Washington. It is a special furnished by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and it has been fitted out with the view of rendering the party comfortable and at the same time making it possible for its members to pursue their labors very much as if they were in their quarters in Washington.

It consists of a combination baggage and parlor smoker, a Pullman dining car, a sleeper composed exclusively of drawing rooms for the members of the commission, a twelve section double drawing room sleeper and the private car of General Dodge, chairman of the commission. The party will be personally conducted and the train will be in charge of one of the Pennsylvania company's tourist agents throughout the tour.

FOOLISH ARGUMENTS

Of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Regard to the Assumption by the United States of the Cuban Debt.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"The Spanish peace commissioners, to show their cordiality have accepted his graceful attention to dine with General Horace Porter, the American ambassador, on Tuesday. Unfortunately this does not make agreement or progress more speedy."

"In reply to the Spanish statement, the American commissioners have declared that the United States refuse to assume sovereignty over Cuba, but would remain in the island to organize normal order and security before handing it over to the authority of the government of the new republic. The Spaniards, however, remark that there cannot be an interregnum of sovereignty and that a state cannot be left derelict, as such a situation would be simple anarchy."

"It should be mentioned that in Cuba are an American evacuation commission on the one hand and a Spanish commission on the other; and the many interests at stake, by Spain in Cuba, would not be guaranteed if such anarchy existed."

"It is, therefore, a pure fiction, say the Spaniards, if the Americans declare that they cannot discuss the debt of Cuba and the internal affairs of the island. In such a case, to be logical, Cuban instead of American commissioners should meet Spain in Paris, as in Cuba."

MADRID, Oct. 16.—La Epoca, the Conservative organ, renews the suggestion of La Correspondencia (independent and semi-official) regarding arbitration between the United States and Spain. It says:

"The negotiations at present are going out without teaching the question of the Philippines, which is most obscure and which lends itself to the gravest dimensions. Owing to the vagueness and lack of clearness of the protocol, the commissioners are meeting with serious difficulties. It has been said that, if our adversaries are obstinate in their exaggerated demands, Senor Sagasta should address the European governments, asking arbitration at least upon the points as to which an agreement could not be reached; but, in view of the electoral struggle now in full vigor in the United States and of the declamations of the Jingo press which affirms without limits the right of the conqueror it is safe to assume that a request for arbitration would be without avail and serve no other purpose than loss of time."

Cold-Blooded Murders.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 16.—A Dominion City dispatch to the Free Press says a cold-blooded butchery took place in the Gallean settlement east of there, some time within the past twenty-four hours. A Gallean man and his four children were found dead in the house by a neighbor. The wife is missing and is suspected to be guilty of the crime. The weapon used was an axe. The man's head was nearly severed from his body, and the children's bodies were more or less mutilated. It is understood the man and woman had frequently quarreled. The name of the family could not be learned.

DOVENER IN HARRISON

Meets with Large Crowds Throughout the Country—A Housing Meeting at Clarksburg—The Republicans in Fighting Trim.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 16.—Harrison county voters have given Congressman B. B. Dovener a royal welcome during the week just closed. Bad weather and muddy roads made no difference; the people were determined to show their appreciation of the efforts of their brainy representative, who had helped to enact the laws under which the country was again prosperous. At West Milford on Friday night, a toll house greeted the captain, and his speech was cheered and assented to in a manner that plainly showed the voters were satisfied with the reign of prosperity. Several Democrats were present, and at the conclusion of his speech they also joined in the general congratulations that were extended.

The Clarksburg meeting, although the first effort during this campaign to get the voters together, was a hummer. The Shinnston band in full uniform was present and the large public auditorium was well filled, many ladies being among the number. Several distinguished Republicans were present, including Governor Lowndes, of Maryland.

Chairman Alexander presented Hon. C. W. Lynch as the presiding officer, who, in his usual emphatic style, introduced Captain Dovener. It was one of the ablest efforts ever heard in the city and was a vote maker from the beginning. His peroration was a matchless effort of logic in picturesque language and the audience gave close attention to every word, occasionally giving vent to their feelings by hearty rounds of applause. There was no evasion of issues. Captain Dovener said he was there to explain every vote and official act of his congressional career and if any had questions to ask he would cheerfully give them an opportunity.

The meeting was closed "in harmony" after a few remarks by M. B. Newlon, candidate for school superintendent, and R. T. Lowndes, one of the legislative candidates. Governor Lloyd Lowndes was given an ovation and his happy speech was much appreciated. Harrison county Republicans are working together harmoniously for victory and the outlook for a handsome Republican majority is encouraging.

Pitzer Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 16.—At a mass meeting held here yesterday to nominate a candidate for the legislature, in the place of L. G. Garling, who resigned on account of ill health, Hon. G. F. Evans was elected chairman, D. W. Gerhardt secretary. Hon. U. S. G. Pitzer was unanimously nominated, and when called on responded with an eloquent and patriotic speech of acceptance, pledging himself to the best interests of the people. In this county the nomination is almost equivalent to election.

ANARCHIST PLOT

Against Emperor William—Each Arrest Discloses New Ramifications.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing regarding the anarchist plot against Emperor William, which was discovered on Friday, says:

"The plot against the Kaiser is hourly proving more important, each arrest disclosing new ramifications. The documents found disclose a plot to kill King Humbert, already well matured. "Fifteen persons, all Italians, have been arrested. The original plan was to throw a bomb of gun cotton and fulminate of mercury on Emperor William's carriage in a narrow street of Cairo. When the Egyptian trip was abandoned elaborate arrangements were made by the conspirators to send confederates to Jerusalem to carry out the plot during the dedication of the German church of Our Redeemer."

Big Brewery Deal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The prospects are that the big deal whereby an English syndicate is to secure through purchase possession of the Cincinnati breweries will be completed some time during the present week. All of the preliminaries have been arranged, but that there is some difference between the syndicate and Lion and Henshaw breweries. It is understood that the difference is in regard to the price, but it will be adjusted satisfactorily before many days have elapsed.

Turks Withdraw From Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Oct. 16.—Ismael Bey, the Turkish military governor, this evening informed the admiral of the foreign warships that the sultan had ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops in Crete in compliance with the joint note from Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France.

Emperor to be Deposed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "It is expected in the highest circles that the emperor will be formally deposed on November 23, the birthday of the empress dowager and that Prince Jun, a boy of thirteen, will be nominated as his successor."

Bishop Excommunicated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Rev. Stephen Kaminski, bishop of the Independent Polish Catholic church of Buffalo, and rector of the Church of our Mother of the Rosary, has been excommunicated from the Roman Catholic church.

Health of China's Emperor.

PEKIN, Oct. 16.—Prince Ching on behalf of the Tsung Li Yamen, has given Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, satisfactory advice as to the health of the emperor.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness and rain; easterly winds, becoming brisk to high.

For Ohio, rain; cooler in the western portion; increasing east winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	47	3 p. m.	57
9 a. m.	48	5 p. m.	58
11 a. m.	49	7 p. m.	59
12 m.		TV News	